



**HISTORY  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 3 – EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA**

Wednesday 7 May 2008 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. To what extent did the treaties imposed on China by the great powers in the years 1842 to 1844 satisfy the grievances of those powers?
2. “The reign of Qianlong (Ch’ien-lung) marked the beginning of Qing (Ch’ing) decline.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?
3. To what extent did social and economic change threaten Tokugawa rule in Japan in the early nineteenth century?
4. Assess the role of José Rizal in developing Filipino nationalism in the late nineteenth century.
5. Analyse the reasons for the emergence and growth of the federation movement in Australia between 1885 and 1901.
6. “Settler relations with the Maoris were dominated by desire for their land.” To what extent do you agree with this assessment of events in New Zealand in the nineteenth century?
7. “The new China was born in the treaty ports.” How true is this of the period 1860 to 1912?
8. To what extent had Japan become industrialized by 1912, the end of the Meiji period?
9. Analyse the impact of Japanese rule on the development of Korea between 1910 and 1945.
10. Compare and contrast the Chinese and Japanese approaches to modernization in the period 1860 to 1895.
11. Analyse the impact of the First World War (1914–1918) on the balance of power in the region.
12. Compare and contrast the reactions of **two** colonial powers to the rise of nationalism in their South East Asian colonies between 1918 and 1940.
13. Analyse the social, economic and political impact of war on Japan between 1937 and 1945.
14. “The Whitlam government (1972–1975) was a turning point in the domestic and foreign policies of Australia.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

15. Assess the political and economic impact of the Second World War (1939–1945) on New Zealand.
  16. Compare and contrast the attitudes of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Guomintang (Kuomintang) to the First United Front (1924–1927).
  17. Analyse the reasons for Japan’s initial victories and for its eventual defeat in the Pacific War (1941–1945).
  18. “Ten years of communist rule between 1949 and 1959 had transformed China into a major power.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  19. Assess the importance of Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-P’ing) in the development of China after 1949.
  20. Analyse the changes in United States policy towards Japan between 1945 and 1952.
  21. Compare and contrast the paths to independence of two colonial territories in South East Asia after the Second World War.
  22. With reference to **one** country in **either** South East Asia **or** Oceania, analyse the problems of creating a unified nation in the years after independence was achieved.
  23. For what reasons, and with what results, did the United States become engaged in a war in Vietnam between 1954 and 1975?
  24. “Urbanization has brought benefits since the Second World War.” With reference to **one** country, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
  25. Compare and contrast the development of Singapore and Hong Kong between 1965 and 1995.
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